# Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1789.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.



For Boston,

THE SLOOP

*HERALD,*

ELIJAH BOWEN, Master,

A fine sailing vessel and will take freight low, apply to the Master on board at Chesnut-street Wharf, or

*Joseph Anthony & Co.*

june 1. d1w

*FOR SALE,*

THE SHIP

*RICHMOND,*

JUST arrived from the East-Indies and lying at Latimer's Wharf.

Live Oak and Cedar and in every respect as excellent a frame, as perhaps was ever put together, copper bolted and sheathed. She is 80 feet keel 27½ feet beam, 12 feet hold, 6 feet between decks and will carry 4,400 barrels of Flour.——For terms, apply to

*Mordecai Lewis.*

may 30 §2w

*LANDING,*

At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Master, from Bourdeaux,

Claret in hogsheads and in cases of

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Brandy in Pipes,

FOR SALE.

*Thomas & John Ketland.*

Said Brig for sale,

With two pair four pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.

may 29 §

For Cape Francois,

THE SHIP

*NORTH AMERICA,*

—— BARNES, *Master,*

TO sail in eight or ten days.—For freight or passage apply to

*Pratt & Kintzing,*

No. 96, North Water, near Race Street.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Port Wine, Claret, Madder, Brimestone, Red Crust Cheese, Tumblers, Ticklenburghs, Hessens, Brown Rolls, &c. &c.

may 25 eod6t

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

*LIBERTY,*

ISAAC VREDENBERGER, Master,

A good new vessel, sails well—lying at Clifford's Wharf, will sail about the tenth o next month, a considerable part of her Cargo bein engaged.—For freight or passage apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,

*No. 96, North Front Street.*

N. B. The LIBERTY is intended to return one of the first fall vessels to this port.

may 29 dtf

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The remarkably fast sailing BRIG

*PENNSYLVANIA,*

*JEREMIAH TATEM,* master.

She will sail in ten days—for freight or passage, apply to *JAMES YARD.*

*Walnut-street Wharf.*

may 23 d10t

For Sale, or Charter,

THE ARMED SHIP

*BELVIDERE,*

JONATHAN REYNOLDS, *Master,* LYING at Jessand Robert Waln's wharf, burthen 256 tons, built at New-York, by Mr. Cheeseman in 1793, of live oak, cedar and locust—was completely coppered in London last year with 28 ounce hard rolled navy copper, and copper bolted. She is well known to be a staunch and fast sailing ship, is well found—mounts ten carriage guns and may be sent to sea in a few days at a very little expence. For terms of charter or price on a liberal credit, apply on board to capt. Reynold's, or at No. 26, North Front street, to

*RICHARD D. ARDEN.*

WHO HAS FOR SALE ON BOARD SAID SHIP

10 Tons rolled sheet lead

20 Bales English Duck, assorted numbers

☞ The Ship Belvidere, if not sold or Chartered before Wednesday next, will take freight for London.

may 19 §

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted

20 bales of fail canvass, from No. 1 to 8

53 casks yellow ochre

15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each

London particular, India market } Madeira Wines

Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes

Old Port do. in hhds.

Empty Claret bottles

6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market

4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage

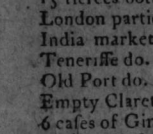
Writing slates, ink stands and presses

20 puncheons Jamaica rum

1 bale seaming twine

160 bundles sheathing paper

THE BRIG



*AMAZON,*

For Sale, or Charter.

*Nicklin & Griffith.*

april 7 tuth&s.tf

*JUST ARRIVED,*

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

*Also, FOR SALE,*

Enquire of

*Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.*

No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

*FOR SALE,*

At the Store of JESSE & ROBET WALN,

On Spruce street Wharf,

Port Wine in pipes, hhds. & qr. casks

Lisbon Wine in pipes and quarter casks

And a few pipes of excellent Madeira Wine

may 16. eotf

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hhds.

White wine in half hhds.

Claret, Frontinac, Sauterne, Lundi, Red Skins } Wines in Cases.

*ALSO,*

76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.

60,000 Bourbon do.

114 Boxes of white Havanna Sugar—and 50 Hogsheads of Tobacco

FOR SALE BY

*JOHN SAVAGE.*

june 2 dtf

Now Landing,

At Messrs. Willing & Francis's wharf, about

65,000 lbs. Coffee,

In Hogsheads, Tierces, Barrels, and Bags,

FOR SALE BY

*SAMUEL HAYS,*

No. 89, South Third Street

june 1 §6t

Schuylkill Permanent Bridge.

PURSUANT to the 6th section of the act of Assembly, authorizing the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate the company for erecting a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill, a meeting of the Stockholders is hereby called, for the purposes mentioned in that section (which is hereafter published for information) on *FRIDAY* next, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the State House. As this meeting is very important to the interests of the company, a punctual and general attendance of the Stockholders is earnestly requested.

*By order of the Directors.*

*RICHARD PETERS, President.*

Section 6th, *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said President and Directors, on their being chosen, in the first instance shall call a meeting of the Stockholders, and that meeting may appoint five of their number to examin and report the most eligible place or places for building the bridge, and to treat with any body or bodies, politic or corporate, or individuals, for the purchase of their respective rights, or any of them, to the place or places deemed eligible; and when the said place or places, and terms on which it or they can be purchased, are so reported, the said Stockholders or a majority of those met, may fix on the place and terms; or the said Stockholders, or a majority of them, may at any time agree to leave the determination, both on place and terms, to the President and Directors.

june 2, 1798. d6t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

50 Chests of Prime Teas,

CONSISTING of Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Bohea, just arrived in the Ships Sampson and Ontario; several complete sets of elegant China; 1000 pieces of Nankeen of superior color and quality; a few pieces of common Madrass Handkerchiefs; a large quantity of India Silks, consisting of Lutestrings, Sarsnets, Persians, &c. &c. of different colors.

ALSO, FOR SALE—*Entitled to the drawback,*

5000 boxes of Pate Grasse Cheese

in excellent order for exportation, just received by the ship Juno and Joseph from Amsterdam.

*T. B. Freeman,*

No. 39 South Front-street, or at his counting house, No. 40, South Water-street.

may 30. ms6t

*A Country Seat to Let.*

NEAR the Frankford road, about four and a half miles from Philadelphia—the situation remarkably pleasant and healthy. Immediate possession may be had——Apply at No. 144 South Second Street.

may 4 3tawtf

*TO BE SOLD, LET,*

Or exchanged for property in the city of Philadelphia.

A Valuable Two Story Stone House, and lot or piece of ground, in Potts Town, in the county of Montgomery. The house is in good repair, and the lot made into a useful garden; there are a number of good fruit trees therein, the situation is high and healthy and one of the best for any kind of business in the town, possession will be given immediately—for terms apply to *William Nichols*

*No. 117, Race street.*

may 29 *§

The following Certificates of

*FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES*

STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Tiredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1795. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.

*JN. VAUGHAN.*

Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

*Daniel Neal Lister.*

may 1 *d6w

*On THURSDAY next,*

The 7th of June, at 10 o'clock in the morning, WILL BE SOLD,

At the late Dwelling House of Susannah M'Dowell, at the corner of Penn and Pine streets,

A VARIETY OF

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Among which are, a quantity of Feather Beds and Bedding, silver Spoons, Wearing Apparel, and a quantity of Tavern Utensils, &c. &c.

CONNELLY & Co. *Auctioneers.*

may 31. *eo3t

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Susannah McDowel, widow, deceased are requested to make immediate payment and all those who have any demands against said estate, to present their accounts duly attested to Patrick Lineham.

*Reverend Leonard Neal,* } *executors.*
*Patrick Lineham,* }

may 31 *eod3t

Collector's Office,

*Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.*

*FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.*

AT the Custom-House, on Friday, the fifteenth of June, 1798, the following merchandize, which remain in the Custom-House stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof:

(XH) eight half faggots of steel
(TD) 202 one bale girthweb
(FL) a quantity of steel
W L P & C & C one case lamps
(W) one small box medicine
AB 203 one matted case Dutch books
I&C one keg herrings
(W) one small box of samples of buttons
[D] 1 4 a 3 three bales girthweb
[VH] 200 one ditto ditto
[N] 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle slates
[LS] one small box locks dt15J

Will be sold for Cash,

At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY the eleventh day of June next, at the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

Valuable patented LAND,

In the county of Glynn, in the state of Georgia, and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the state of Virginia,

7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and confluence of Turtle and Alatamaha rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick.

41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Intosh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.

25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of Freeman Lewis and John Howell.

44000 acres in Bath county, on both sides of Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob Warrick, Daniel M'Cullum and John Dilley, including 3000 acres of prior surveys.

41000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, and on both sides of the waggon road leading from the warm springs to Staunton, including 5000 acres of prior surveys

40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson, and including 4588 acres prior surveys.

30000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, on the waters of said river, and of Calfpasture River, adjoining lands of Joseph Grubb, and including 5000 acres prior surveys.

The Georgia lands will be sold in tracts of one thousand acres each, the others in the quantities and tracts above described.

Persons desirous to examine the titles and drafts of the above mentioned land, will call for that purpose on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at No. 41, Arch street; proposals of purchase may be made to either of the subscribers.

T. FITZIMONS, No. —, Chesnut street.
B. R. MORGAN, No. 41, Arch street.
JEREMIAH PARKER, No. 9, North Eighth street

may 14.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground, No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property of Nicholas Sluby, merchant of this city, situated on Thames-street, in that part of Baltimore city, called Fells-Point, containing 58 square perches, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. There are erected on this valuable property, several large and commodious brick Warehouses, capable of containing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame shed adjourning thereto, sufficiently capacious to hold 1000 hogshead of Tobacco; in perfect safety from the weather. From this well known property is extended into the deepest water in this harbor, an extensive and well constructed wharf, bounding on the water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiving ships of any burthen at the lowest tides. From the many advantages this property is known to possess, it is esteemed equal if not superior, in point of commercial benefit, to any in this city, and must be a desirable object to those inclined to purchase so valuable an estate. It is unnecessary to say more on this subject, as those intending to purchase, will have an opportunity of viewing the premises previous to the day of sale.

The terms on which the above property is sold, are, that the purchaser shall give approved negotiable notes, with security to the trustee for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest, within three months, and the residue with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MOALE.

may 28. d125thJe.

*TO BE SOLD,*

By JOHN NIXON & Co.

A few hhds of excellent St. Croix SUGAR and RUM, which will be landed at Willings and Francis' wharf next Monday, the 21st instant.

may 16. d5t eotf

Prison Manufactory.

*FOR SALE,*

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy

Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks

Oakum and chipped Logwood

Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's table, tomb and headstones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 8. mth6m


## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

*(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)*

Mr. M'DOWELL said, were his feelings affected in the manner which those of the gentleman from Massachusetts, just sat down, appeared to be, he would not have risen. It would seem that the sound of the din of war had already reached his ears. He, however, felt perfectly unalarmed by the fears which seemed so greatly to agitate the gentleman.

When this subject was under consideration the other day, he stated some constitutional objections to the measure, which he hoped would have been noticed, but they had not been attended to. Mr. M'D. repeated them. He admitted that this force would be raised without expence at first; but if called into service, it would receive the same pay as others, and there would be no greater expence attending the training any part of the militia held in requisition, than there would be in training these volunteers. It had been said, militia could not be depended upon, and therefore it was necessary to have a regular force. If gentlemen really believed this, he wished gentlemen would come forward and propose a standing force at once.

Gentlemen say these volunteers will furnish a very formidable force. This may be the case, but he believed it was very uncertain. He could not see why they should be more formidable than the militia. He believed the militia could learn their discipline as well, and had as much zeal as they for the welfare of their country. One of the greatest inducements to persons to enter into this corps is, that they are to be employed only in their own, or an adjoining state. The gentleman from Massachusetts proposes, however to strike this clause out. If it were struck out, he supposed it would confine the number of volunteers within a less compass than they otherwise would have been. But if gentlemen's views were to go the full length which they contemplated, there would be no restriction as to the number of men to be employed, nor to the extent of the time of admission, except the limitation of the law; and Congress would, in the mean time, have no will upon the subject, having delegated the power to the President, contrary to the express provisions of the constitution. He was opposed to this mode of raising troops. He knew only of two descriptions of soldiers, regulars and militia, and he looked upon the latter as the only complete defence of the country. As to an invasion, which gentlemen seemed to speak of with so much certainty, he thought it altogether improbable.

Mr. M'D. said, he was not apprehensive of a want of spirit in the citizens of this country to defend themselves against any attack. There are men alive who then fought our battles, and he doubted not they would be ready to fight them again, and others would arise to supply the place of those whom we have lost.

It was said, these volunteers were not to consist of the class of men described by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He hoped not. He never wished to see the rich citizens separated from the poor in any scheme of defence. He believed this would not be the case altogether, because he doubted not a number of young men, who are not rich, from a desire to serve their country, will purchase their own clothes, arms, &c. and join these corps. Indeed, he had rather the arms should be found by government, so that all might have the same opportunity of serving. Mr. M'D. objected to this provision, because it gave to the President a power not contemplated by the constitution, of calling out these volunteers war or no war, insurrection or no insurrection, whenever he pleases. These men would form a regular army, not in this or that place, but all over the United States. For what purpose? Gentlemen say to repel invasion; but he apprehended they were wanted for another purpose.

Mr. M'D. granted with the gentleman last up, that this country is in an alarming situation from without and within; and as he had formerly said, when he saw real danger, he should be ready to raise an army, but not before. He wished, however, the gentleman from Massachusetts to quiet his fears. The 80,000 militia in requisition would be sufficient for the present; and if they were not, more might be called. He hoped the section would be struck out. He knew volunteer corps were valuable men, but he wished them to stand on the same ground with the militia.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) did not know how to understand the member from North-Carolina (Mr. M'DOWELL) who, when the militia bill was under consideration, had, with some of his colleagues, represented the militia of their state as unarmed and undisciplined, but now, when it better suits his purpose, he represents them as in such regular and compleat order, as to be enabled to repel any attack upon their country, and to effect all that is possible for regular and well disciplined troops. That gentleman had declared his opposition to the raising of any men, until an invasion had actually taken place; a declaration, which was most extraordinary and unaccountable, as coming from one who had more than once informed the house that he had served in the army. No military man, Mr. D. averred, would delay his preparations for receiving and repelling an enemy that threatened an attack, until they had actually made, the assault and therefore if that gentleman had ever acquired that knowledge which was to be gained from military service, he must certainly have forgotten or slept it away, for it was in direct contradiction to the plan of procrastination which he had advocated. Mr. D. said he should leave him to his slumbers, and proceed to make a single remark upon what fell from the member from Massachusetts (Mr. VARNUM) respecting the unconstitutionality of one of the provisions of the section under debate. It could not be denied that the leading principle and object of this section was to authorize the President to accept the services of such volunteer corps, as might be induced from motives of the purest patriotism to offer themselves for the defence of their country, and no gentleman had ventured to say that there was any thing unconstitutional in this. The part particularly objected against was matter of detail, and might be altered or modified, if the motion for striking out the whole section was lost. He was however free to declare for himself, that he would not agree to alter a single word of that provision which authorized the President to appoint the commissioned officers, for it was what he most valued.

Mr. D. then replied to the member from Pennsylvania (Mr. GALLATIN) who had called these volunteer corps of militia, a most formidable force to be put into the hands of the President. That they might be a formidable body of men. Mr. D. was willing to admit. and that he wished them to be so; but to whom, he asked, would they be truly formidable—*To the invaders of our country—To the turbulent and seditious—To Insurgents—To the daring infractions of the laws.* The member from Pennsylvania acted consistently in regarding these volunteers as unnecessary to defend the country against invasion, because he had affected to believe that such an attempt would not be made, but he would not surely say that there might not be internal commotions or insurrections which might require the wholesome correction of such an armed force. That gentleman had endeavoured to fix upon them an individuous distinction, in styling them 'military associations"; but Mr. D. wished him to inform the committee, what the troops who quelled the Western insurrection were, if they were not military association.. He himself considered the whole of them of that description, and he well recollected that a considerable number in New-Jersey as well as Pennsylvania associated themselves together for that express purpose, were accepted by the President and marched as volunteers upon that expedition. The gentleman from Pennsylvania must have known how useful they were on that occasion, and he had not now to learn that what has happened once, might occur again.

Mr. D. concluded with expressing a very earnest wish that the motion for striking out this valuable section might be negatived, and that the services of men so able, willing and ready as these, to step forward in defence of their country, might not be rejected.

Mr. VARNUM did not wonder that the Speaker should attach himself to this section, when he has heretofore declared, he would defend the bill inch by inch. It was to be expected this bill would be carried, as gentlemen appear to be bent upon it; he wished them, however, to shew its utility. Gentlemen say it will be formidable. He did not think it would bring any force into the field. It could not be intended as a formidable army to face an enemy; they were to be a kind of Select Corps accepted by the President, and to remain at home. There are no provisions in the bill for dividing them into brigades or divisions, for actual service. They are to be under the command of the President of the United States; but no provision is made for their organization.

It was said the force proposed to be raised by this section could not be considered as unconstitutional, and gentlemen have been called upon to shew that it is so. He did not know what was to be understood by the paragraph, except it was to be taken as it stands. He knew of no description of soldiers but regulars and militia. If these volunteers are to be considered as militia, the constitution has said that the individual states shall appoint the officers; but it is now said, they are to be considered as part of the army. Considering them in this light, he would turn the attention of gentlemen to another part of the constitution where the power of raising armies is placed in the legislature; but if this power is given to the President, he might raise an army to any extent he pleases, without the consent of Congress. There is nothing to prevent him from engaging half the people in the United States in this way. He was not apprehensive the President would abuse this power; but he thought the Constitution ought to be held sacred.

What are the armed Associations which the gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Dayton) speaks of? They are companies established under the present existing laws. Are they not all officered already? And what better would they be if they were to offer their services to the President and have officers appointed to them by him, than they are at present, with officers appointed by the state of New-Jersey? He could see no good effect to be produced by the change, but he was apprehensive it would cause great disorder in the militia corps. And after all, it must be the great body of the people who will defend the country, and not city volunteer corps of young men alone. When they are neatly dressed and well armed, they look very well in the field; but they are not able to bear the hardships of service like men who have been inured to labour and a country life.

But his colleague (Mr. Otis) had said, that gentlemen continued opposed to measures of defence. He had no objection that that gentleman should sound his own praise as to his readiness to defend his country, though he did not know what title he had to exclusive patriotism or bravery. He did not know why he (Mr. V.) should not feel the necessity of defending his country at much as that gentleman, or any other. It was not strange that gentlemen should differ in opinion as to the best mode of defence; but they ought not on this account to be charged with a wish of selling the country to a foreign nation, or of making no defence of it. He believed the militia sufficient to

repel any invading enemy, until an army could be raised. When the people know the country is really in danger, they will not stop at trifles; but, until that time, they will not wish to engage themselves as soldiers.

What was the case, Mr. V. asked in 1775? The militia then went into camp, and continued there until the standing army was raised, and they made as good a defence, as any standing army could have done. The idea of these men being wanted to keep down sedition, and compel persons to be obedient to the law, which had been intimated, was one he thought which ought not to be countenanced. He did not believe there are many seditious persons in this country or that standing troops are wanting to enforce an obedience to the laws. If there are disaffected and seditious persons in this country, such as have been spoken of, he could wish to have them pointed out. For his own part, he had no idea of any such thing.

Mr. M'Dowell said, had he been asleep, the *thunder* of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Dayton) must have awoke him. In answer to that gentleman's call to point out any part of the Constitution that is infringed by the section under debate, the clause respecting the appointment of militia officers having been already read, he would refer to that which declares the purposes for which the militia may be called forth, viz. "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections, and repel Invasions;" but the employment of these volunteers, (though in fact militia, with new officers appointed by the President) is not to be thus restricted; they are to be employed as the President shall think proper.

One word as to his own situation. He had been pointed at as having fought in the Revolution. It was true that he had fought—it was known, but he never boasted of it. He trusted, if there was again necessity for it, he should be as ready to defend his country as the gentleman from New Jersey, or any other.

Mr. Dayton said, that opposed as he was in argument by the members from Massachusetts and North Carolina, who he understood were Generals of Militia, he was compelled to own that the weight of rank was against him, but he ventured no say that if they possessed any military knowledge whatever, they must at once perceive that the position they had taken was untenable. They had relied much upon the declaration which he should not controvert, viz. that this country in case of serious invasion must be defended by the great body of the militia, and not by single companies or select corps; but did it thence follow that it would not be advisable to encourage and accept the services of those volunteer corps who lay all along the extensive seaboard, and were willing and ready to become the advance guard, and subject themselves to be first called upon for duty. With as much propriety might it be said that because in time of War the main body of the Army must bear the brunt of battle, you must not have an advanced corps. It was this valuable purpose which these volunteers would be well calculated to effect, because they were generally situated nearest to the seacoasts, and were for the most part better equipped, armed and accoutred than any other portions of the militia. They would also be *men willing* to serve, and if to these were given *willing officers* also, agreeably to the provisions in the section, he trusted that their services in time of danger would be found to be equal to the most sanguine expectations that had been formed of them.

Mr. R. Williams was at a loss to know how gentlemen meant to apply their observations with respect to the unconstitutionality of the President's appointing the officers to these corps, on a motion to strike out the section; because if the motion does not obtain, the section can be amended in this respect.

Mr. W. said he was opposed to this bill, as it went to raise a standing army; but with respect to this part of the bill he was in favor of it. As to consequences which may arise from the abuse of the power proposed to be placed in the President, he did not think a proper subject of enquiry, for he did not know how gentlemen could reconcile the idea to our government of suspecting every department of abusing the power placed in them. If the persons who fill the offices are base enough to do it, all of them may be abused. So far as the constitution has pointed out caution as necessary, our jealousy ought to go to guard against the abuse of power, but to say a power shall not be granted, because it is liable to be abused, goes against placing power any where.

This section, Mr. W. said, only went to establish the principle that the President may accept of the service of volunteer corps; the detail of it may be amended as the committee thinks proper. If it could not be amended, he should be disposed to vote against it; but, until he found no amendment could be made in it, he should vote for retaining the section. As to the principles on which the service of these corps should be accepted, or the particular purposes for which they should be called out, they ought to be designated. The committee had got into difficulty, from not considering what these volunteers ought to be called. If that was determined, he thought gentlemen would know what line of conduct to pursue. If they were called militia, the constitution has directed the mode of appointing officers to be by the states; if regulars, that the President shall appoint them. By one of these descriptions they must be called. He had thought that this point was in some measure decided on the motion to strike out the word *regular*, which being carried, he thought these volunteers were to be considered as a part of the militia, and from that circumstance, he apprehended no danger from retaining the clause, as he thought it would be the means of establishing a good militia. He should, therefore vote against striking out the section, with an expectation that it will undergo amendment in the way he had mentioned.

[*To be continued.*]


# The Gazette.

*PHILADELPHIA,*

TUESDAY EVENING, *June* 5.


## CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives of the United States, yesterday, went into a committee of the whole on the bill making an alteration in the Judicial Department, by making a Western Circuit, to include Kentucky and Tennessee, and by adding two Judges to the present establishment. After some discussion, on motion of Mr. Coit, who wanted information on the subject, the committee rose and had leave to sit again. The house afterwards resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for regulating the compensation of the supervisors and collectors of the Internal Revenue of the United States; when considerable discussion took place on a motion of Mr. Gallatin, to strike out the second section, on the ground of this being an improper time to raise the salaries of these officers. The committee rose, without taking a question, and had leave to sit again. Mr. Sewall, from the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, reported a bill for the prevention and restraint of dangerous and seditious practices, which was committed for Wednesday,

This bill proposes that any Alien resident, or who shall come to reside within the United States, who hath been convicted of any felony or other infamous crime, or who shall be a notorious fugitive from justice, upon any charge of treasonable or seditious practices, in any Foreign State or Country, or whose continuance within the United States shall be, in the opinion of the President of the United States, injurious to the public peace and safety, may be deemed and adjudged a dangerous person, and may be required to depart from the country and may be apprehended and removed therefrom.

And if any person, whether alien or citizen shall secretly or openly combine or conspire together, with intention of opposing any measures of the government of the United States, which are or shall be directed by the proper authority, or to defeat the operation of any law of the United States, or to discourage, or prevent any person holding any place, or office in, or under the government of the United States, from undertaking or executing his trust or duty; and if any person with intent, as aforesaid, shall, by any writing, printing, or advised speaking, threaten such officer, or person in public trust, with any danger to his character, person or property, or shall counsel or advise, or attempt to procure any insurrection, riot, or unlawful assembly or combination as aforesaid, whether such conspiring, &c. shall have the proposed effect, or not, shall and may be punished upon the conviction of the offence, by a fine not exceeding dollars, and by binding with sufficient surety for good behaviour, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding years; and if the person so convicted shall be an alien, he may be farther adjudged, in lieu of such binding or imprisonment, to be banished and removed from the territory of the United States.

Mr. Harper laid a resolution upon the table to exempt from ordinary militia duty, such corps of volunteers as shall be accepted by the President of the U. States during the time such corps shall be respectively accepted. ——Ordered to lie till to-morrow.

Immediately upon the journal being read, Mr. Macon rose, and said his colleague had laid upon him the painful task of informing the house, that their friend and colleague Colonel Bryan is no more; that he died this morning at nine o'clock.

Mr. J. Parker hoped that a resolution of a similar kind to that which was adopted on the death of a colleague of his (Colonel Bland) when Congress sat at New-York, would now be agreed to. He accordingly proposed the following:

*Resolved, That the members from the state of North-Carolina be a committee to superintend the funeral of the deceased, and that this house will attend the same.*"

The resolution was unanimously carried, and the members having had a meeting, Mr. Macon reported that the funeral would take place this afternoon (Tuesday) at five o'clock, from No. 205, Arch Street.

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The President of the United States has made the following Appointments, (with the concurrence of the Senate) for the additional regiment of Artillery, viz.

John Doughty, of New-Jersey, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

MAJORS,

Benjamin Brooks, Maryland.
Adam Hoops, New-Jersey.
Daniel Jackson, Massachusetts.

CAPTAINS,

Decius Wadsworth, Connecticut.
William M'Rea, Virginia.
Samuel Eddins, do.
F. Kinlock Huger, South-Carolina.
Amos Stoaddard, Massachusetts.
Lemuel Gates, do.
James Reed, Pennsylvania.
Callender Irwine, do.
James Stille, New-Jersey.
Walter Livingston Cochran, New-York.
John Bishop, Virginia.
John Henry, Pennsylvania.

LIEUTENANTS,

Theodore Meminger, Pennsylvania.
Wm. Steele, do.
Francis Gibson, do.
Alexander D. Pope, Virginia.
John W. Livingston, New-York.
John Hancock, Virginia.
Geo: W. Carmical, Pennsylvania.
Samuel Dickenson, Maryland.
Phillip Stewart, New-Jersey.
Wm. Cooper, New-York.
Wm. Deveaux, Georgia.
Patrick C. Harris, North-Carolina.
Joseph Yates, New-York.
Geo: Washington Duncan, Massachusetts.
Toppan Webster, New-Hampshire.
James White, South-Carolina.
James B. Many, Delaware.
John Knight, Maryland.
John Fergus, jun. North-Carolina.
Nathaniel Leonard, Vermont.
John Leybourne, Georgia.
Charles Wolstoncraft, Pennsylvania.
Robert Weir Osbourn, do.

SURGEON,

James Scanlon, Maryland.

SURGEON'S MATES.

Thomas Tillinghast, Rhode-Island.
Nathaniel Dwight, Connecticut.
Burr Harrison, Kentucky.


Choice St. Croix Sugars,

FOR SALE BY

*James Yard.*

ALSO,

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price.

june 4 diet


## FOREIGN ARTICLES.

BREST, March 24.

The minister of marine left this city this day. He goes directly to Paris. He has given some commands provisionally, yet part of the vessels in the roads, or in preparation, are without captains. There has been also a provisional promotion of officers; among others, forty ensigns of ships, whose want was felt, although the offices of this rank were already numerous. The minister has set out satisfied with the conduct of the officers of the marine, and determined to represent it as it deserves to the directory. This morning rear admiral Reily took the command of the naval forces assembled in the road of Brest. He has hoisted his flag on board the Ocean, a three decker, of 120 guns. He is an excellent officer by all accounts. There are now in the road eight ships of the line; several others are to follow immediately. The preparations are making with great activity. The pay of the officers and sailors is paid with the greatest punctuality—Even the arrears are now discharged.

MARSEILLES, 20 Ventose.

Two days ago, the harbour of this city was surrounded with a cordon of troops of the line, and the chain was drawn across. The sequel of these preparations was a visit to the neutral vessels, to discover whether they had any English manufactures or emigrants on board.

About 400 sailors, being part of the first levy ordered for Toulon, have already set out for that port. A second levy is at this moment going on for the same place, from the cabin boy to the mate.

HAGUE, March 31.

The directors Vrede and Van Lange, and the French minister Delacroix, returned hither yesterday from Amsterdam. They likewise visited Saardam, Broeck, and some other places in North Holland. While they were at Amsterdam, the disturbances among the Jews, which had occasioned the synagogue to be shut up on the preceding Saturday, were appeased.

The day before yesterday the proclamation was issued by which the primary assemblies are to be convoked on the 23d of April, to vote for the acceptance or rejection of a new constitution. No person will be permitted to vote who has not taken the oath against the stadtholdership, aristocracy, federation, and anarchy: or who has refused to bear arms in the national guard. The soldiers and sailors will be particularly called upon by their commanders.

In the sitting of the Batavian constituent assembly of yesterday, the following extraordinary decree was passed on the motion of citizen Van der Hoeven, in the name of the combined committee, at the head of which were citizens Ockerse and Van der Hoeven:—

I. That the amnesty which has been granted to the plunderers of 1787 and 1788 shall be repealed.

II. That a just indemnification shall be made to the inhabitants of the late province of Zealand, for the plundering they then suffered, and that to this end, the members and ministers of the administration of that time shall be arrested, both in their persons and property, to prevent the alienation of that property.

III. That therefore no persons who have been ministers or members of the late orange administration, who still remain with the republic, shall leave the town village or place in which they now reside without a permission in writing from the intermediary administrative authorities, or the provisional executive directory; except such as by their conduct have evidently shewn themselves a friendly to the cause of liberty; or such as have been elected by the people to any office which they still hold; on pain of being even punished with death according to the exigency of the circumstances; and whoever shall be found to assist them in acting contrary to this decree shall be subjected to severe corporal punishment.

IV. That no conveyances, mortgages, or other acts of that kind shall be executed, to the advantage of any person who has left the republic, before or after the entrance of the French troops, and who held any post in the administration of that time, with the exception only of such as have been abovementioned.

Citizen Van Lange is chosen president of the directory during the month of April.

The administrator of the estates of the stadtholder has been arrested on suspicion of improper conduct relative to those estates. His clerk, Haaphens, has escaped.

Eighty-one chests, with books and papers belonging to the late stadtholder, have been found in possession of a procurator or attorney of the name of Von Maanen, who has been taken into custody: and it has been ordered that all persons who know of any obligations or other effects in the name of the stadtholder. his wife or his two sons, shall give notice of the same to the committee appointed for that purpose, that all interest on them may be stopped. And all persons who have any chests, papers, effects, documents, money, &c. in their possession, are to give notice of the same on pain of being treated as traitors to their country, and even according to circumstances, punished with death.

DUBLIN, April 3.

The cavalry and infantry yeomen commenced duty on Thursday night at Limerick, by patroling that city and liberties, which they intend to continue until the disturbances in the country are completely crushed.

Yesterday, detachments from the U. C. Fusileers and St. Sepulchre's infantry seized some arms in the environs of Merrion's Avenue.

On Wednesday last two soldiers of the county of Dublin militia, quartered in Cork, who were tried by a general court martial, and convicted of administering the defenders' oath and endeavoring to sow sedition in said regiment, were taken to the Mardykefield, near that city, and shot, pursuant to their sentence, all the troops attending, the yeomen having mounted the guards of the city.

Saturday, Mr. Sweeny, a woolen draper, of Cork, was brought up from thence to the Castle, on a charge of treasonable practices. He was concerned, it is said, in the newspaper which was lately published in that city, called "The Hare of Erin."

A man residing in Elbow lane, named Metcalf having been charged with being an informer, a mob collected about his house on Sunday, broke in the door, and proceeded to destroy his furniture and every thing they could lay their hands on. Intelligence of this affair was immediately sent to the castle. A party of the military, under the command of lord Kingsborough and Mr. Swan, were ordered to disperse the rioters. While the mob were in the act of pulling down the house, the city troop of yeoman cavalry, commanded by aldermen Charleton, and the merchants' cavalry commanded by capt. Blackwood, then returning from exercise at the Phœnix park, attended, and stopped the further progress of outrage, and secured several of the offenders, whom they lodged in the new prison.

PARIS, April 6.

We have to announce, that a messenger arrived this morning (8th instant) from Toulon, with information of the arrival in that port of the division under the command of rear admiral Brueys.

April 8

It is rumored, that a great misunderstanding has taken place between the directory of the Cisalpine republic and the grand duke of Tuscany.

It is mentioned from Copenhagen, that the French cruizers have already taken five Danish East Indiamen, homeward bound, exceeding in value 2,700,000 livres.

LONDON April 16.

The Hamburgh mail due yesterday arrived about noon. The intelligence which it brings is not of much importance, but it tends to confirm the accounts by the French papers. The following article from Rastadt is perhaps of most importance.

"This day (April 2) was held the 38th sitting of the deputation of the empire, and it is generally believed that not only the Left Bank of the Rhine is entirely given up, but that the principle of secularization is acceded to. The demand that the troops on Right Bank of the Rhine shall be withdrawn, is now alone insisted on.

"The best understanding appears to subsist between the French ministers and the Austrian and Prussian envoys. They are continually giving splendid dinners and entertainments to each other."

A letter from the Hague, of a very recent date, say,

"The law requiring all who are members of the late administration, from 1787, to remain in the towns and districts in which they are, has caused a great sensation here: the persons whom it affects are all hastening to their usual Places of Residence, that they may not be obliged to remain in a state of arrest out of them.—This law will likewise extend to the property of our emigrants; and that at the time of the acceptance of the constitution which confirms its confiscation."

## SWITZERLAND.

By the information which we have been able to collect from different quarters, it appears that the whole of the interval from the time when the prolongation of the armistice was agreed upon, to the 5th of March, on which day the French entered Berne, was one continued series of intrigue and perfidy on the part of the French, and of timidity, irresolution, and inconsistency on that of the Bernese government.

The French had, as we have already observed, from the beginning, their partizans in the councils of Berne; some, perhaps, but those probably few in number, won over to them by actual personal corruption; others, enamoured of their principles, and desirous of innovating, at all hazards, upon the ancient constitution of their country for the sake of trying the experiment of a constitution founded on Liberty and Equality:—Others, again (probably the larged number) deluded by the hope, that if the present War could by any means be brought to a termination, they should be able, by fair parley & negociation, to bring the French to a sense of the injustice of their attack upon Switzerland, as well as of the interest which France must have in preserving the friendship and good will of so respectable a neighbour, rather than in incurring its everlasting enmity, by a continued and unprofitable aggression. Acting upon one or other of these principles, a considerable majority of the Council opposed the manly and decisive measures which the Avoyer Steigner, and those members of the government, who saw with just apprehension the real, and, to say the truth, the almost undisguised designs of France against the liberty, and the existence of Switzerland as an independent country, would have adopted, early in the contest, measures, which would probably have checked, in the first onset, the ardour of the French, and which their own people, not only would have carried through with spirit and cheerfulness, if called upon to do so, but did themselves call upon their government to bring forward, and ultimately overwhelmed with their vengeance, those whom they suspected of having prevented their adoption.

The majority were for treating; but they did not presume to think themselves in a situation even to treat—to treat with an invading enemy, until they had endeavoured to propitiate that enemy, by a sacrifice of so much of their ancient laws and privileges, as they thought might induce him to listen with patience to some modest proposals for the preservation of the remainder. They reformed, therefore, and they opened a negociation. The reform destroyed the energy of the government at home. The negociation gave ample room to the French, not only to increase their force by fresh detachments from the Italian army, but also to regulate their operations from without. in such a manner as should best tally with the preparations for their reception, which was busily carried on by their friends within the walls of Berne.

It is unnecessary to repeat here what has been published in all the newspapers of Europe, the terms of peace which France proposed—the modifications under which the dastardly rulers of Berne offered to accept them, It is sufficient to observe, that the price which France exacted for forbearance, was precisely, or within a trifle, the same as the penalty which she has inflicted for resistance—the subversion of the ancient government, and the substitution of one on the French model—hostages, proscriptions of individuals and of families—and a sum of money.

While the councils deliberated on these and such like demands, the peasantry of the country were crouding to the gates of Berne with offers of service, and demanding to be led against the invaders. The spirit of the troops rose at times so high, that the council had not the courage nor the power to repress it. And on the 26th February, General D'Erlach, received full powers to attack the enemy, if he should see it right, immediately upon the expiration of the armistice, on the 2d March. This concession was no sooner extorted from the council, than the French general Brune was apprised of it by the French faction. He took his measures accordingly, determining to make the attack himself, when the Swiss should not be prepared for it. He proposed a new conference for the amicable arrangement of existing differences. The French faction supported the proposal, as highly likely to produce an advantageous and honorable peace—the majority of the council were induced to come into it; part because they were weary of opposing to no purpose; and part (the profoundly stupid members), yielded to the old argument, that a refusal would irritate the enemy, and would give him an opportunity of proving to Europe, that they were not sincere in their desire for accommodation.—Fifty five members had the good sense to oppose the measure, but in vain.

The consequence of determining upon this new conference with an armed enemy, in the heart of their country, was the withdrawing the authority given to general D'Erlach, to attack him on the expiration of the armistice! and thus leaving the Swiss army at mercy of the French good faith. For a moment, on the first of March, the council seemed to have been sensible of their imprudence, and a resolution was hastily obtained, restoring to general D'Erlach the liberty to attack the next day. But in the course of a few hours, the French faction re gained its ascendency, and general D'Erlach's powers were again withdrawn. The result was what might be expected.—While the deputies of Berne and Fribourg, were conferring at the conferences of Payerne, and the council of Berne was hugging itself in the notion of not irritating the enemy and of having put it out of his power to prove to Europe, that they were not sincere in their desire for accommodation—the French general Brune, did precisely what he had all along intended to do, and what the supporters of the present system in the council perfectly knew that he intended, he attacked the Swiss army on the night of the 1st—the battle was obstinate and bloody; but there was an officer high in command in the Swiss army who was unwilling to IRRITATE THE ENEMY. He abandoned his charge—the battle was lost, and Fribourg was taken. The name of this wretch has not reached us. We look anxiously for an opportunity of consigning it to contempt and execration.

General Brune entered Fribourg, as has been mentioned in a former paper, on the same night that the army under general Schauenbourg entered Soleure we have no further particulars than what we have already given. Fribourg, we understand, was given up to every species of excess and outrage. The Avoyer Verro, a magistrate of high character, and who conducted himself with exemplary courage, was butchered, his body was mutilated in a most shocking manner, and his head paraded round the city on a pike!!!

From the moment of the loss of this battle by the treachery of an officer, suspicion and disunion were propagated through the Swiss army. The French knew how to improve these dispositions. Their emissaries spread themselves through the Canton, pointing out as objects of distrust, every man of real character; honesty and courage—suggesting to the peasantry the danger of trusting themselves to the conduct of men who were hired to betray them; and recommending them to ensure their safety by standing by quietly, and letting things take their course. In many parts of the northern cantons, a Louis d'or was known to be the fixed price which any man might receive for merely declining to march to the assistance of Berne.

The movements of the Swiss army were such as to give countenance to these notions among the people—as from the second day they were (necessarily perhaps, and inevitably after, having missed the first opportunity of attacking) in one continued retreat.—They fought however, in retreating. On the 2d, 3d, and 4th, there were repeated and desperate engagements, in every one of which the Swiss soldiers fought, in the first instance, with the greatest fury against the French, and afterwards, when they were obliged to fall back, turned their arms against their officers, whom they suspected of slackness, or of treachery.

The Council at Berne in the mean time continued faithful to the system of cowardice and self-betrayal, with which they had set out. They still continued reforming and negociating—a provisional government was erected; and there remained but one article left to dispute with the enemy, which was the immediate disbanding of all their troops.

Yet however, the spirit of patriotism was not extinguished nor suppressed among the people of the country. That part of the troops which were at Berne, demanded loudly to be led against the French army under Schauenbourg, which was now rapidly advancing from Soleure towards the city.—The provisional government, though it might have the will, wanted the power, to resist the enthusiasm of the troops. The venerable Avoyer De Steigner put himself at their head, and if we are to credit (which we are unwilling to do, while there is yet a hope that our other accounts may be true) the intelligence that we imparted with so much sorrow in our first account of the battle of the 5th ult. and of which we have subsequently received confirmation, this admirable man perished under the walls of Berne, true to a resolution which he had long cherished, and often expressed in the course of the discussions that preceded the surrender of Switzerland to French negociation, that if an honourable death were to

be found, he would not ſurvive the enſlavement of his country.

At his ſide periſhed in the ſame battle, the flower of the Patrician youth of Berne, who, from the age of fourteen, had formed themſelves into corps, and fought till the laſt individual amongſt them was ſlain — Not a family of diſtinction in Berne but has to record the ſervices and the ſacrifices of a ſon or a brother, on this memorable and calamitous day.

On this point at leaſt, amidſt the horrors and misfortunes, the follies and the crimes which we are contemplating—on this, we dwell with complacency as well as regret, and on this would fix the attention of our countrymen. We have often heard the Patrician blood of Berne undervalued and derided. It has proved itſelf not incapable of high ſentiment and heroic action. Such conduct muſt reſcue them from contempt. We truſt it will recommend them to imitation.

After the loſs of this battle, all was terror and confuſion. The Swiſs troops, enraged at their defeat, confident that they had done all that courage could do, and taught to impute to their leaders a want of zeal in the cauſe of their country, if not an underſtanding with the enemy, goaded and inflamed by the agents of the directory, who pointed out as the inſtruments of their diſgrace and defeat, thoſe men who had been croſſed in their beſt endeavours to ſave the country, wreaked their diſappointment upon their leaders; and general D'Erlach, with his whole ſtaff, and ſuch members of the old government as were moſt marked for their hoſtility to France, fell a ſacrifice to their miſtaken fury.

From this period, when the French took poſſeſſion of Berne, nothing certain is known reſpecting the ſtate of Switzerland, except what is the natural concluſion, from the ſucceſs of the French—that the whole of the country round Berne—a country heretofore peaceable, flouriſhing and happy beyond the ordinary lot of nations—has been abandoned to a mercileſs pillage, accompanied with circumſtances of cruelty and brutality of which any individual inſtance would form a picture too ſickening, too full of diſguſt and horror, to be offered to the view of a civilized people.

From this date, whatever letters come from Berne, muſt have paſſed under the inſpection of the French. They ſtate that Berne, Fribourg, and Soleure, have been completely revolutionized—that the French were marching againſt Lucerne and Zurich: and that the ſhattered remains of the Berneſe army had retired to Thunn, and the Vallies at the foot of the Alps, accompanied by ſeveral of their magiſtrates.

The mountainous cantons have not yet been reduced; nor have they been perſuaded to accept the aſſurances of perfect ſecurity, and of the friendſhip of Faance, which are proffered to them, on condition of ſurrendering their arms.

## By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 4.

It is with peculiar pleaſure, we learn, that about one hundred merchants and gentlemen of the firſt reſpectability, in this city, are about to apply to the governor for permiſſion to form themſelves into a troop of horſe, with regular commiſſions, to ſerve as volunteers whenever the public ſafety requires their aid.

Mr. Sumner is re-elected governor, and Mr. Gill, lieutenant governor of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, by very large majorities.

BOSTON, May 31.

*ELECTION DAY.*

A quorum of the legiſlature appearing yeſterday, the uſual ceremonies and ſolemnities took place. His excellency gov. Sumner was eſcorted from his ſeat in Roxbury to the new ſtate houſe, by the company of horſe; and from thence to the old brick meeting houſe, by the independent company of cadets. In organizing the legiſlature, the Preſident and Secretary of the ſenate, and the ſpeaker and clerk of the houſe were unanimouſly re-elected. The anniverſary diſcourſe which was a ſenſible and patriotic addreſs to legiſlators was delivered by the Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, of Franklin.

NORFOLK, May 29.

On Sunday, arrived here from Cadiz, Mr. Richard Boyce, from which place he ſailed on the 5th of April, in the Daniſh ſhip Crown Prince of Denmark; Hans N. Flint, maſter, and has furniſhed us with the following news:

Mr. Boyce left Norfolk with a cargo bound up the Mediterranean: he was captured by a French privateer, ſent into Algeziras (in Spain) and his cargo condemned at Cadiz by the French conſul.

American veſſels in the harbor of Cadiz.

Ship Mariana, capt. Joſeph Paul Smith.
Mary and Polly, Abraham Wood.
Hitty Jane, Joſhua Neale.
Polacre Bunker Hill, John Matthew.
Brig Betſey, John Cardyna.
Diana, Walter Walſh.
General Wayne, William Wild.
Schr. Mary, Paul Port.

The American ſailors would ſuffer very much in Spain, if it was not for the great attention and humanity of the American conſul at Cadiz (Mr. Yznardi) who ſpares no pains nor expence to get them out of Spaniſh priſons, and ſend them back to their native country.

Lord St. Vincent is off Cadiz with 22 ſail of the line, by whom that port is cloſely blockaded.

The Spaniards have now in the harbor of Cadiz, ready for ſea, 23 ſail of the line, with a proportionate number of frigates and ſloops.

The Prince of Peace has reſigned his office, and has retired to his eſtate as a private nobleman.

All the French emigrants are ordered to quit Spain; thoſe in the army and navy are obliged to give up their commiſſions.

An embargo has been laid on American veſſels in the ports of France.

Portugal has made peace with the French republic.

An American captain, whoſe veſſel and cargo had been condemned in the Weſt Indies by Victor Hugues, had arrived at Cadiz on his way to France to ſeek redreſs: at Madrid Mr. Rutledge applied to the French ambaſſador for a paſſport, he refuſed him, at the ſame time furniſhing Mr. Rutledge with the following note;

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Madrid 19 Ventoſe (March 13) 6th year of the French republic, one and indiviſible

*The ambaſſador of the French republic in Spain, to Mr. Rutledge, charge des affairs from the United States of America.*

I have the honor to return you the papers and certificates which you confided to me.

Citizen D'Hermaud, conſul general of the republic whom I have conſulted on the demand you addreſſed to me in favor of one of your fellow citizens, has informed me that there is a poſitive law which oppoſes my granting any paſſports. I am charged to make this known, & it will indicate the conduct you ought to purſue.

Accept, Sir, the aſſurance of my reſpect and conſideration.

(Signed) TRUGUET.

## Macpherſon's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS,

June 5th, 1798.

THE BLUES are to aſſemble, for the purpoſe of Exerciſe, at the Public Square, Market and Broad ſtreets, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 5 o'clock.

ROBERT HEYSHAM, *Adjutant, p. t.*

## VOLUNTEER GREENS.

A Meeting of Buſineſs will be held at the houſe of B. M'Shane, in Third ſtreet, on Saturday the 9th of June inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening—Several propoſed members will be balloted for.

JOHN MORRELL, Captain.

june 5.

## ARTILLERY BLUES.

AT a meeting of a number of the citizens of the city and liberties, at the houſe of George Hill, for the purpoſe of forming an ARTILLERY COMPANY, to be attached to *Macpherſon's Blues*, Saturday evening, June 2d, 1798,

Reſolved,

THAT a Committee, conſiſting of ſix, be appointed to receive the ſignatures of ſuch perſons (to the Articles of Aſſociation) as are diſpoſed to join the ſaid Corps.

That the Committee meet on Wedneſday and Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the houſe of George Hill, in order to confer and notify the applicants of their election.

That the following perſons be the Committee.

George Taylor, No. 4, Nicholſon's Court;
William Flintham, No. 15, Keys's alley, or New ſtreet;
Richard Johns, No. 1, Oak ſtreet;
George Willing, No. 80, Walnut ſtreet;
John M'Cauley, No. 73, South Second ſtreet;
Theodore Meminger, No. 169 north Second ſt.

The Committee invite their fellow citizens to call upon them and enroll their names.

june 4.

## THE COMMITTEE

OF THE

## *MILITARY ASSOCIATION*—No. I.

WILL attend at Mr. George Yohe's, White Swan, Saſſafras ſtreet, on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday evenings, in each week, from the hours of 7 to 9 o'clock, for the purpoſe of receiving the ſignatures of thoſe who may wiſh to become members of that aſſociation. june 2.

## Firſt Light Infantry.

TO ſuch of the youth of this City who are deſirous to join a Uniform Corps, an opportunity now preſents itſelf for enrolling themſelves in the Light Infantry Company belonging to the Firſt Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. FRANCIS GURNEY. Applications to be made at No. 6. Dock-ſtreet.

## Old Theatre.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 6,

The Tablature; or

JUST IN TIME.

In Four Parts.

*Part 1ſt.*

Addreſs—Mr. Chalmers.

THE ODE, written by Garrick, on erecting a ſtatue to Shakſpeare at Stratford, upon the Avon, the place of his nativity, and given at the Jubilee.—Muſic by Dr. Arne.

To open with the Overture to Artaxerxes, by Mr. Taylor and others.

Speaking Part—Mr. Chalmers.

Laughing Song—Mr. Taylor.

"Sweeteſt Bird that ever ſung"—Mr. Wilmore.

"Wild frantic with pleaſure"—"Thou ſoft flowing Avon"—and "Sweet Willy O."

Miſs Huntley.

*Part 2d,*

Hornpipe—by *mrs Rowſon.*

Song——*mr Wilmore.*

THE FERVOR OF FREEDOM.

Addreſſed to Columbians—an epic recitation.

*Mr Chalmers.*

"*Strephon of the Hill,*"—a ballad compoſed by mr Baerg.—*miſs Huntley.*

*Part 3d.*

A Serious, Comic, Proſaic, Poetic, Heroic, Whimſical, Rhapſodical paraphraſe on

Shakeſpeare's Seven Ages,

*mr Chalmers.*

A Capriccio on the Grand Piano Forte,

*mr Taylor.*

Song——*mr Wilmore.*

"Ceaſe awhile you winds to blow"—ſong compoſed by mr Taylor—*miſs Huntley,*

Nominal, or All for a Name,

Comic recitation—*mr Chalmers.*

*Part 4th,*

Pantomimical Sketches.

*THE WHIM;*

*Or, Harlequin's Animation*

Harlequin, Mr. Chalmers | Clown, Mr. Luſly
Pantaloon, Mr. Rowſon | Columbine Mrs. Rowſon

The whole to conclude with "Hail Columbia," by Mr. Frederick.

## Sale of Real Eſtate,

On Thurſday evening next the 7th June at 7 o'clock in the evening at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, will be ſold at public auction,

A three Story Brick Houſe;

SITUATE on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet No. 31, between 2d and 3d ſtreets. The houſe is in compleat repair 20 feet Front and the lot extends 80 feet in depth with the privilege of an alley Piaza of 13 feet 9 inches by 11 feet, a large convenient kitchen of 20 feet 9 inches by 13 feet 6 inches and 2 ſtory high—over the kitchen is a handſome dining room. The fire inſurance on the premiſes is £8. 0. extends to the 4th December 1799; the eſtate is ſubject to annual payment of £5.—Poſſeſſion can be had in a very ſhort time, and ſecurity given (if required) to make the purchaſer a complete title—the terms of payment will be one third caſh, one third in 6 months and the remainder in one or two years with intereſt and ſecurity.

*FOOTMAN & Co. auctioneers.*

june 2 §ts

*FOR SALE,*

On board the ſhip CLOTHIER, at Perot's Wharf

Excellent Cheſhire, and Double Glouceſter CHEESE,

In fine order— ALSO, a few Crates of

Queen's Ware,

Well aſſorted for Families.

june 4 §1w

## JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta

A Quantity of Sugar.

Weſt India Muſcovado quality, which he offers for ſale very low for caſh or at 60 days.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,

A variety of Britiſh Dry Goods,

which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.

june 5 dtf

## Wants a Place,

A YOUNG WOMAN, to attend a Lady, or take care of Children—would willingly go into the country, or to the ſea ſhore, as may be required. Apply to the Printer.

june 2. 3t

*WANTED,*

Approved Bills on London,

FOR which caſh will be paid at par. Enquire of the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States.

june 5 §

*TO LET,*

The Houſe No. 83,

Cheſnut, a few doors below Third ſtreet.

It is in good repair, and a capital Stand for any kind of buſineſs. Apply as above.

june 5. 6

*On Saturday, the 23d of June, inſt. at eleven o'clock preciſely, will be expoſed at public vendue, on the premiſes, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale.*

THE four following lots of ground, ſituated on Schuylkill, and extending to Plymouth creek, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia, about three miles from Barnhill church, and one mile beyond Springmill.

They are offered for ſale, chiefly from the view of enlarging an agreeable ſociety, and their being eligible ſituations for Summer retreats, ſince they command a beautiful proſpect of Schuylkill and the country around it, in a fertile lime ſtone ſoil under high cultivation, and joining to a griſt and a ſaw mill for timber and marble, belonginging to William Shepherd.

The intended Canal, will ſooner or later make the communication with the capital both eaſy and cheap. Good building ſtone may be eaſily quarried on the premiſes, lime may be bought within a quarter of a mille, and ſcantling and boards procured from Reading, and brought down Schuylkill and landed on the premiſes — A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, and the conditions of ſale made known on viewing the premiſes.

N. B. If the day ſhould prove unfavorable, the ſale will be poſtponed till the following Wedneſday or the next fair day.

Belvidere, the 30th May 1798.

*Charles G. Paleſke.*

The draft lately made by Reading Howell, may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe.

june 5 3t

## Lands for ſale by private Contract,

Propoſals will be received, by the ſubſcriber, until the firſt day of September next, for the purchaſe of any of the following very valuable tracts of land with their improvements.

In the State of New-York,

No. 1. Two lots of ground ſituate in the county of Albany in the town called Lanſingburgh, and diſtinguiſhed or known on a map of ſaid town by the names of No. 71 and 72.

2. Two tracts of land ſituate in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, the one of them near Oliver Delancy's, John Cox's and John Palmer's land, adjoining Brouhs River, the other of them near Devilard's ſnuff mill, Delancy's land and adjoining Brouh's river the whole containing about 84 acres.

3. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Weſt-Cheſter, on the road from Kings-Bridge to Delancy's Mills containing about 66¾ acres.

4. A tract of land ſituate in Montgomery county, being a part of the tract called Jeſſup's purchaſe and known and diſtinguiſhed in a diviſion of the ſaid purchaſe into townſhips by being part of townſhip No. 4. beginning at the S. W. bounds of ſaid purchaſe and at the ſouthern corner of ſaid townſhip containing by eſtimation about 5611 acres.

5. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Montgomery, aforeſaid, being alſo a part of Jeſſup's purchaſe and known and diſtinguiſhed in diviſion of the ſaid purchaſe into townſhips, by being part of townſhip No. 31 beginning at S. W. bounds of ſaid townſhip at the diſtance of 262 chains and 50 links from the moſt ſouthern corner thereof.

6. A tract of land ſituate in Ulſter county, being part of the tract of land known by the name of the Great or Hardenburghs patent, containing about 6000 acres.

7. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Ulſter aforeſaid on the N. E. ſide of the river Delaware, being alſo a part of the land formerly granted to Johannes Hardenburgh and others commonly known by the name of the Great patent it being a part of a great lot No. 1. in the general partition of ſaid patent which came to the ſhare of Thomas Newham one of the proprietors, and is known and diſtinguiſhed on the maſs of the ſub-diviſion thereof made by Charles Webb, ſurveyor in the year 1751 by lot No. 60; this land runs ſome diſtance on the river Delaware and contains about 3257 acres.

8. A tract of land in the county of Ulſter aforeſaid in the ſouth tier of lots in the Hardenburgh patent being the lot No. 12, containing about 12,650 acres excepting thereout 320 acres heretofore grant by Robert R. Livingſton to Nathaniel Sachel.

9. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Ulſter, beginning on the Papekunk river, and adjoining the 14th monument in the general diviſion of the Hardenburgh patent, containing about 3000 acres.

10. Two equal undivided ſeventh parts of two ſeveral parcels of lands ſituate in the townſhip of Chemung in the county of Tioga on the S. W. ſide of Tioga river, the ſame being part of a tract of about 20,000 acres, theſe two ſevenths contain about 5763 acres.

11. One equal and undivided ſeventh part of the ſaid 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being about 2,886 acres.

12. One equal and undivided ſeventh part of ſaid 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being alſo about 2,886 acres.

In the State of Maryland.

13. A tract of land now called Bayley's purchaſe in Prince George's county, near to a bay or cove called, Anocoſtin cove, containing about 1212 acres of prime land.

14. A tract of land called Fortune Enlarged, and part of a tract called Beall's adventure enlarged, both lying in Prince George's county on the eaſtern branch of the Potomack, containing about 516 acres.

15. A tract of land with the houſe and improvement called Aron, lying on the eaſtern branch of the river Potomack, oppoſite to the city of Waſhington in Prince George's county containing about 375 acres.

16. A tract of land with the houſes, mills, other buildings and improvements lying near Fort Cumberland in the county of Waſhington containing about 2088 acres.

17. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Waſhington, adjoining to Fort Cumberland, containing 400 acres or thereabouts.

18. One undivided moiety of a tract of land in Allegany county, called ſpruce ſpring, the whole of which contains about 120 acres, alſo one undivided moiety of 23¼ tracts or lots of ground, each of which contains about 50 acres, and are numbered from 500 to 799 incluſive, omitting and excepting three lots which are diſtinguiſhed by the numbers 661, 662 and 684 all which ſaid lands adjoin.

In the State of Virginia.

A tract of Meadow land with conſiderable improvements, lying on Hunter's creek, Dorrell's creek, Muddy creek and the river Potomack; and adjoining the city of Alexandria containing by patent 291 acres.

*Edward Fox*, auctioneer.

*Philadelphia, June 5th*, 1798. 2aw

# The Gazette.

*PHILADELPHIA,*

TUESDAY EVENING, *June 5.*

## THE DISPATCHES

From our Envoys at Paris, this day communicated, by the Preſident of the United States, to both houſes of Congreſs, conſiſt of a letter dated on the 9th of March laſt, encloſing minutes of two conferences, obtained at the inſtance of the Envoys, on the 2d and 4th (or 6th*) of the ſame month, with the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. At the firſt conference, General Pinckney introduced the converſation, by expreſſing the anxiety of the American government and Envoys to remove the ſubſiſting differences between the two countries. He ſaid that many inadmiſſible propoſitions for effecting that object, had been received by them through M. Y. and that they had waited upon the miniſter, to know whether other means might be deviſed to obtain ſo deſirable an end. In anſwer M. Talleyrand ſaid that the Directory were extremely wounded by the ſpeech of General Waſhington, when about to retire from office, and by the firſt and laſt ſpeech of Mr. Adams; and that explanations were required of the Envoys; and that, previous to treating with them, the Directory expected ſome proof on the part of the United States of a friendly diſpoſition. Here M. Talleyrand alluded very intelligibly to a loan. General Pinckney having intimated that a loan would exceed their powers. M. Talleyrand drew a diſtinction between acting contrary to inſtructions and acting in a caſe where they were ſilent, and urged that in the latter caſe it was their duty to uſe their diſcretion for the public good. He ſaid the principal objection of the American government to a loan muſt be its tendency to draw it out of a neutral ſituation, and remarked that there were ſeveral ways of obviating ſuch an effect; ſuch as a reliance on the ſecrecy of France, diſguiſing the loan, making it payable by diſtant inſtalments and France raiſing preſent ſupplies upon the credit of it.—To this it was anſwered, that they conceived their inſtructions did not admit of a loan; that the United States had reſolved faithfully to maintain their neutrality; that they would do nothing in ſecret which if known would arrange them among the belligerent powers; that as they could not, if leagued with France, furniſh either men or ſhips of war, and money being the only thing that would be aſked of them, to furniſh money was in fact to make war. The miniſter repeated the neceſſity there was of proving our friendſhip for the Republic by ſome immediate aid, *or by ſomething which might avail them.*—In the courſe of the converſation the miniſter complained of the Envoys not having viſited him, and pretended that the original favourable diſpoſition of the Directory had been a good deal altered by the coldneſs and diſtance which the Envoys had obſerved; becauſe they had not made *private viſits* to him and ſaid he conceived their not having had an audience of the directory ought not to have prevented it. General Marſhall told him, that their ſeeing the Directory or not, was an object of no ſort of concern to them, but that it was their opinion, that until their public character was in ſome degree recognized, they could not take upon themſelves to act as miniſters. The miniſter ſaid that was very true, but that they might ſee him as *private individuals*, and diſcuſs the objects of difference between the two nations.

At the ſecond conference on the 4th (or 6th) the Envoys obſerved that they had previouſly attended to the converſation they had had with the miniſter; that the propoſitions he had ſuggeſted appeared to them to be ſubſtantially the ſame with thoſe made by Meſſrs. X. & Y; and they explicitly declared that in addition to thoſe propoſitions if acceded to, amounting to a declaration of war againſt Great-Britain, their inſtructions were expreſs, not to ſtipulate any aids to France, either directly or indirectly during the war.

The conference on the part of the miniſter chiefly conſiſted of a repetition of the remarks and propoſitions he had made on the 2d of the month. The Envoys ſeveral times told the miniſter that if it would be agreeable to the Directory two of them would return to America to receive the inſtructions of the Government on the actual ſituation of things, but they were unable to draw any reply from him. Thus ended the conference.

* It is uncertain on which of theſe days the laſt conference was held.

This morning the remains of Mr. BRYAN, whoſe death was announced yeſterday, were carried from his late lodgings, No. 205, Mulberry-ſtreet, & depoſited in Chriſt church burial ground. The funeral was attended by the Members of both Houſes of Congreſs, the Officers of Government, and a number of Citizens.

On the parade of the Blues, of the Federal Legion, two hundred and fifty attended this morning at 5 o'clock, and went thro' a variety of evolutions with an accuracy which gave great ſatisfaction to the officers under whoſe diſcipline they are improving.

*Of REPUBLICAN MODESTY,*

Take the following ſample from the dying lips of the Jacobin Aurora.

"We can readily believe, that there are perſons high in office, even in the Federal Government, friendly to the cauſe of liberty and equal rights; and to the general principles of the Conſtitution, unadulterated by Tory conſtructions, and who would, THEREFORE, *be ready to promote the circulation of the Aurora.*"

Here is a fine ſpecimen of "excluſive" patriotiſm. To ſay nothing of the open acknowledgment of the guilt of Mazzei in diſſeminating what the public voice rejects and condemns as treaſonable and blaſphemous hereſies, this ſentence alone ſubſtantiates every charge that has been ſet up againſt this infamous Aurora. This Editor has erected a ſtandard of *political orthodoxy*; and every man who may not chooſe to conform to it, is proſcribed as a tory, and an enemy to the cauſe of liberty and equal rights. What affectation is it, any longer to decry the ſlaviſh hereſies of ſlaviſh countries and ſlaviſh times—take them at their worſt, and yow will find them outdone by the inſolence and tyranny of intolerant jacobiniſm.

*Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated April 1.*

"It is currently reported that the Portugueſe miniſter, who was ſome time ſince impriſoned at Paris, is releaſed; and that the king of Spain has undertaken to make the peace of this country with France. I hope the reſignation of the Prince of Peace from the office of Secretary of State in Spain, will be productive of good effect; and it is reported, and I was aſſured as fact from the Spaniſh ambaſſador here, that a Spaniſh frigate had ſailed from Corunna to England. It is alſo reported, admiral Mazzaredo has ſolicited a paſſport from admiral Parker off Cadiz, to ſuffer a Spaniſh frigate to paſs to England; which he complied with. Two frigates are arrived from Lima at Corunna with 7,000,000 dollars. Four out of five Spaniſh ſhips which ſailed from Montevido, are taken by the Britiſh ſquadron off Cadiz. An Engliſh Indiaman with 5,900 cheſts of tea, is taken and carried into Spain."

*†* The whole number of ſignatures to the addreſs of the citizens of Kent county, Maryland, was *five hundred and ſix*, and not 47 only, as publiſhed in this Gazette.

## GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED

| | | days |
|---|---|---|
| Schr. Andrew, | M'Kinley, | Georgetown, S.C. 9 |
| Betſey, | Bennet, | Richmond 3 |
| Sally, | Church, | St. Mary's 5 |
| Sloop Polly, | Williams, | 6 |
| Comet, | Carſon, | Virginia 6 |

Came up from the Fort,

Schr. Betſy Hollon, Carſon, Jamaica.

CLEARED,

| | |
|---|---|
| Brig Alexander, | Holland |
| Schr. Mary, Foulke, | Port-au-Prince |
| Induſtry, Hay, | Nixonton |
| Sloop Mary Ann, Black, | Norfolk |

Arrived at the Fort, the brig Jane, Watts, 11 days from Cape Nichola Mole; alſo a ſchooner and a ſloop, names unknown.

*New-York, June 4.*

ARRIVED,

| | | DAYS. |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Shepherdeſs, | Rogers, | Savannah 5 |
| Brig Thetis, | Sprigg, | N. Providence 12 |
| Integrity, | Gillender, | Charleſton 5 |
| Ceres, | Hand, | Savannah 5 |
| Dean, | Eacherly, | Savannah 5 |
| Apollo, | Robinſon, | Savannah 5 |
| Sloop Caty, | Smith, | Charleſton 15 |

*Boſton, May 31.*

ARRIVED—Ship Diſpatch, Bowers, in 135 days from Canton. This ſhip, which is only 106 tons, has now performed a ſecond circumnavigatory voyage, under the direction of hardy and enterprizing American ſeamen. Left at Canton, ſhip Francis and Mary, and Sea Otter, of Boſton, to ſail ſoon. March 14, at the Iſle of Aſcention, ſpoke brig Alliance, Todrig, from S. Georgia, who informed that ſhip Edward, Jones, of London, brig Betſey, Bazin, of do. and American ſhip Thomas, Jenkins, were caſt away, crews ſaved April 9, in ſight of St. Helena, ſpoke ſhip Denmark, from Batavia, for Copenhagen, which left there ſhips Eliza, Stone; and Ruſſell, Hodges, of Salem, Jan. 10, to ſail ſoon. The Diſpatch met with no privateer.—On entering the harbor, ſhe fired a ſalute.

*FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.*

## ATTENTION!

Hark! The clarion's ſhrill alarms,
Strike to the ſoul of ſlumb'ring thought,
Where on downy pillow laid,
Of ſoft deluſive peace, it ſtray'd
In fancied dreams of innocence and eaſe;
Too long ſecure in flattering friendſhip's ſhade,
Too long for confidence, with fraud repaid.
Arouſed, it calls aloud, "To Arms";
Quick the fore'd appeal is caught;
Down the laborer throws his ſpade,
And ſeizes on his truſty blade;
The injured citizens their labors ceaſe,
And private intereſt awhile neglect,
Their own and country's honor to protect.

Loud the guardian Eagle ſcreams,
And ſoaring high on thund'ring wing,
Beckons all her honeſt brood,
To union for the public good.
Her wide ſpread pinions mark her firm deſire
To ſhelter all who round her banners range,
To guard her freedom from the threatened change.
Mark, how her fiery eyeball gleams!
Her anger'd ſhrieks the welkin wring;
Alarm'd, no more the eaſtern rays
She welcomes with enraptur'd gaze.
But eyes them lightning with enſanguin'd fire,
With war's fell ravage, threat'ning wide diſmay,
Her plains, her cities, marking as the prey.

Yet firm as WASHINGTON's great ſoul,
She views with unblench'd eye the ſtorm
Which ADAMS now in virtue's pride,
A ſecond time is doom'd to guide.
She only fears her unſuſpecting ſons,
Too uninſtructed in the world's deceit,
In ranks defenſive may delay to meet.
Then let the drum its thunders roll,
Let the trumpet's clangor warm
Each heart that ever glow'd with fire
Which independence could inſpire;
Quick the deluding hour of ſafety runs.
Our danger's near, riſe! riſe! our country's call,
Prepar'd we vanquiſh, unprepar'd we fall.

## POST-OFFICE,

*Philadelphia, 5th June, '98.*

LETTERS for the Britiſh Packet, for Falmouth, will be received at this office until Friday, the 8th inſt. at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland poſtage to New-York muſt be paid.


## TEA WAREHOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subſcriber returns her ſincere thanks for the generous encouragement ſhe has experienced ſince her commencement in buſineſs, begs leave to acquaint her Friends and the Public, that ſhe has received a freſh ſupply of all kinds of Tea from the late arrivals at New-York, &c. and it will be her conſtant endeavour to merit their future ſupport.—She is in daily expectation of receiving a large ſupply of good Coffee.

SARAH EATON.

may 30 ru&tf8t

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva
*FROM BOURDEAUX,*
CONSISTING OF
Claret in hhds. and Cases
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes
FOR SALE BY
*Thomas Fitzsimons.*
may 25. §4w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,
Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

| | |
|---|---|
| Gurrahs, white | Guzzies |
| Ditto, blue | Guzzenahs |
| Salums | Emerties |
| Gorahs | Mow Sannas |
| Mamoodies | Peniaicoes |
| Tickiries | Baftas |
| Romalls | Coffas |
| Doreas | Tanjebs |
| Chintz | Malda Cloths |
| Saul Gazzies | Carwah Cloths |

*An elegant assortment of*
Madras Handkerchiefs
Benares SUGAR
COTTON and GINGER
*Mordecai Lewis.*
may 25. d2w 3aw2w

Madras and Ventapaulem
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searsaukers and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
*Alex. J. Miller & Co.*
No. 64, South Front street.
may 18. §

*ROBERT SMITH & Co.*
*No. 58, South Front-street.*
HAVE received by the ship Belvidere from London, a quantity of Russia Goods, consistin of Diapers, Drillings, Ravens-duck, &c. And by the Fanny, arrived at New-York from Glasgow, an assortment of Scotch goods.
They have also on hand India Nankeens, Lutestrings, and a variety of India Muslins.
may 23 d3w

30 Dollars Reward.
THE Cellar of the Subscribers was broke open last night, and several pieces of Stormount ground Chintz of a set figure were carried off. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, or recover the goods, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. ROBERT SMITH & Co.
*No 58 South Front-street.*
may 23 d2w

Fresh Teas.
*Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,*
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
*And For Sale, by*
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
*They have also For Sale,*
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

Now Opening,
AT WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
*No. 72, Chesnut Street,*
A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.
april 9 dtf

*FOR SALE,*
A Black Man,
WHO has five years and a half to serve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accustomed to marketing for a family—his age about thirty two years. For further particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.
may 15. §

OX BEEF.
100 Barrels } of Beef of best quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.
WINES.
35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half casks of Sherry
30 Casks of Lisbon
300 Cases of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condemned, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.
*For Sale by*
John Skyrin,
*Landenberger's Wharf.*
may 4 eodtf

*NOW LANDING,*
From on board the brig Amiable Matilda, from Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
88 casks CLARET
72 do. do. of a superior quality
2 trunks green PARASOLS.
*Thomas Murgatroyd,*
No. 11, Walnut-street.
*WHO HAS ON HAND,*
White Wine in half Casks
Sweet Oil of a superior quality, in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Irish Market, Macarty and Medoc } WINES in Cases } Entitled to Drawback.
Rota Wine in hhds.
Pimento in bags.
may 29. eodtf
may 28. 3t

Forty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY, on the 7th of April, a Negro Man, named *Glasgow*, perhaps he may pass by the name of *Glasgow Lee*, or may change his name; he is about thirty one years of age, nearly six feet high, has a scar in the upper part of his under lip, a small part being bitten out between the middle and the corner of his mouth (I believe on the right side), his left hand has been very sore, and was so at the time he ran away, by being burnt some time past: he is a stout, strong fellow, and has been employed at a saw mill a few years: he went away in company with a negro woman of Mr. Joshua Lingoe, of this county. It is supposed they are gone into Delaware State. Any person that secures said Negro Man in any gaol, that the subscriber shall get him again, shall receive the above reward. *ESME BAYLY.*
State of Maryland, Somerset County, april 10. } may 4—4w

*Massachusetts District.*
By Order of the Honorable JOHN LOWELL, Esquire, Judge of the District Court for the Massachusetts District,
"NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned," That a Libel is filed in said Court by Christian G Grutzmacher, late Commander of the ship Corona, of and from Hamburgh, and Henry Andrew Heins as agents for the owners of said Ship, against sundry goods, wares and merchandize, saved from said ship Corona, wrecked on Cape Cod within said District on the 16th March last—which goods, wares and merchandize, were consigned to divers persons in Philadelphia, in the District of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere—and that said Libel is filed as aforesaid, for the freight said to be due to the Libellants on said goods, wares and merchandize, and for necessary expences paid by them which have arisen upon the same—And that trial will be had upon the aforesaid Libel at a District Court to be holden at the Court-House in Boston, on Monday the eighteenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
SAMUEL BRADFORD,
"*Marshal of Massachusetts.*"
*Dated at Boston, April 23d, 1798.* } tawtf

Bank of the United States,
*May 15th, 1798.*
NOTICE is hereby given, that previous to the renewal of Certificates for Shares of this Bank, which may be lost or destroyed, it will be required in future, that a particular description of the original certificates should be advertised twice a week for three months in the Newspaper called "*The Gazette of the United States & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser*," informing of the loss or destruction, and the intention of the party to apply for a renewal.
In six calendar months after the expiration of the advertising as above, the New Certificates will be issued upon the claimants producing proof of their having been advertised as required, together with the testimony of the loss or destruction, and giving the usual security to indemnify the Bank against any injury which may arise from the renewal.
*By Order of the Directors,*
*C. SIMPSON, Cashier.*
may 15. 1aw6w

MILITARY ACADEMY.
THE Public are most respectfully informed, that a Military Academy is opened in the Northern Liberties in the house formerly belonging to John Masters, esq. between the German-Town and Frankfort roads, North Second-street continued
*By JOHN BARBER,*
Late of the 60th British regiment of Foot and assistant Engineer to the Army acting in the West-Indies.
Where gentlemen will be taught the manual Exercise and made completely acquainted with all the duties of officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers in camp, garrison and Quarters; the forms of regimental and field returns, detachments, rosters &c. &c also the art of drawing plans, sections and geometrical elevations, the elements of tactics, gunnery and fortification.—A subscription list is left at the bar of the City-Tavern, where the terms and the outlines of the proposed regulations may be seen. The situation is extremely well adapted to the undertaking and eight acres of ground are set apart for the purpose.
N. B. Gentlemen from the Country boarded in the house if required.
may 10. d1w2aw1m

☞ IF Mr. Charles William Klemeke, Formerly of London, and who left England for some part of the United States of America, in the year 1796, be living, and will apply personally or by letter, to Mr. John Carrere, in Baltimore, or to Messrs. Isaac Hazlehurst and Son, in Philadelphia, he may hear of something greatly to his advantage. Any information respecting the said Mr. Charles William Klemeke, would be thankfully received.
may 19 d3w

To be Sold, in Burlington,
Immediately opposite the wharf on the river Delaware,
A Large new two story brick House, and Lot sixty feet in front and one hundred deep—The House consists of two large parlours, one 17 by 21, the other 19 by 21, an entry in the middle, three large bed chambers and one small one well finished garrets, a large kitchen, pantry, store room, &c. with good cellars, good water and garden, all new, well finished and in perfect order. Immediate possession will be given. Enquire of Edward Bonsall & Co. or of Francis Durdin, Burlington, who will inform the price and shew the premises.
may 24 3taaw

Salisbury Estate.
THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr, David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

FOR SALE,
THE whole or one half of a PLANTATION on the river Delaware, between Burlington and Bordenton (two miles from the latter), containing about 400 acres; 60 of which are bottom meadow, and 100 wood land; there are 30 acres of red clover to cut this year (exclusive of meadow) but will exceed 50 the next; and any quantity of manure may be had for the upland from the meadow without injury.
An orchard of grafted fruit yielding between 60 and 70 hogsheads of excellent cider; a dwelling-house with a barn, stable, granary and other necessary buildings go with one part in case of a division; on the other are no improvements, but has one of the most elegant situations for a house to be seen on the river. The land is of good quality, suitable for grazing or agriculture, and convenient to market by land or water. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.
*Thomas St. John.*
May 5 eodtf

Treasury Department,
*March 19, 1798.*
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.
If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.
The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.
One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations
The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.
The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*
march 27. 2awt15ly

Military Colours,
*PAINTED ON SILK*—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
*Portrait and Ornamental Painters,*
IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.
FLAGS AND DRUMS
Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.
Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.
In the Military Line,
A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.
may 3 d6w

NOTICE.
HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrossing that business which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion must govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great superiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and shew the necessity of judging for themselves.
N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the self-flattering advertisements of Mr G.
Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and DRUMS will please apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

Military Colours.
*At C. GULLAGER'S*
*Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,*
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, opposite the Friends' Meeting.
PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.
*FLAGS and DRUMS*
Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.
Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.
Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

*NOTICE.*
P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-flattering advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties ——One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contrasting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

WILLIAM MEREDITH,
*Attorney at Law.*
HAS Removed to No. 127 Chesnut-street, where Titles to Real estates are examined and Briefs thereof and Conveyances of every kind, prepared. may 22 3aw3w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*MARCH 1, 1798.*
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper"; that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

| | Dls | Cts. | Mls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Any Certificate of Naturalization, | 5 | | |
| Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States, | 10 | | |
| *Provided*, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices. | | | |
| Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services) | 4 | | |
| Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services) | 2 | | |
| Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond, | 1 | | |
| Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars, | | 25 | |
| When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars, | | 50 | |
| And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of | 1 | | |
| Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States, | | 25 | |
| From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars, | | 25 | |
| When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, | 1 | | |
| Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state, | | 50 | |
| Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively, | | | |
| If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, | | 10 | |
| If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, | | 25 | |
| If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, | | 50 | |
| And if above one thousand dollars, | | 75 | |
| *Provided*, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz. | | | |
| If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, | | 4 | |
| If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, | | 10 | |
| If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, | | 20 | |
| If above one thousand dollars, | | 30 | |
| Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale. | | | |
| On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar, | | | 6 |
| On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, | | 50 | |
| On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, | 1 | | |
| On all notes above five hundred dollars, | 2 | | |
| Any Protest or other Notarial act, | | 25 | |
| Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war, | | 25 | |
| Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars, | 1 | | |
| For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars, | 2 | | |
| For more than two thousand dollars, | 3 | | |
| Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported, | | | |
| If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State, | | 10 | |
| If from the United States to any foreign port or place, | | 25 | |
| Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,) | | 50 | |
| Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank, | | | |
| If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, | | 10 | |
| If above one hundred dollars, | | 25 | |
| If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars. | | | |

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.
*GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*
March 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*March 30th. 1798.*
*Public Notice is hereby given,*
THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.
*Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

*To be Let,*
(And possession given on the 1st of May)
A genteel three story brick House,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.
april 2. §

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,
TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those having claims against said firm, are desired to render their accounts, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the concern.
JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.
N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joseph Davidson.
april 26 w&s2m

TO BE SOLD,
40,939 acres of Land.
IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.
These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greensburgh and Wheeling.
On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,
26,780 acres of Land,
IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.
These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.
On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

Country Residence.
A FAMILY who live Six Miles from the City, wish to receive two or three genteel boarders. The House is handsomely furnished; the Gardens, Meadows and Lawn are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with the choicest Fruit.
There are several Musical Instruments, amongst which is a most excellent patent Piano Forte. The Family have a handsome Coach, which may be at the service of the whole.
The Coach House and Stables are most excellent—the Water good—and the Air unequalled in the environs of the Town.
For particulars enquire at the office of this Gazette. dtf may 16.

ADVERTISEMENT.
WHEREAS the subscriber and his wife Jane Hodgkinson, have by mutual consent agreed to live separate and apart from each other from bed and board, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as by contract she is to support herself for the future, and I am determined not to pay any debt of her contracting. SAMUEL HODGKINSON.
may 15. *3t1aw